





Intimation.

Wm. Powell,  
2d.,GENTLEMEN'S  
OUTFITTERS -

NEW GOODS

SOFT DRESS-

SHIRTS - - -

VERY LIGHT WEIGHT  
PERFECT FITTING.NEW  
CELLNETT  
UNDERWEAR  
COOL  
SAFE  
DURABLE.  
BATH  
ROBES

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

- NECKWEAR -  
Exclusive Designs  
Specially Selected.  
ART SHADES  
IN  
CREPE DE CHINE  
IRISH POPLIN, ETC.EVERYTHING  
FOR  
GENT'S WEAR.

W.M. POWELL,

LTD.

28 Queen's Road  
(Opposite Clock Tower)

## Public Companies.

THE C. &amp; I. S. LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1910, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2d September, 1910. [579]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 24th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 3d September, 1910. [581]

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell within his Salts Rooms,  
on

THURSDAY,

the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.,

RUTLAND and LANSDOWNE BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS, WASHING FLANNELLE, TURKISH TOWELS, D'MASK SERVETTES, BED QUILTS, LADIES' DRESS LENGTHS, COSTUMES, GENTS' SUIT LENGTHS, 1/3rd. double width, CARPETS, RUGS;

Also

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF  
FAN OY JEWELRY:  
RINGS—Diamond and Sapphire Cluster, Diamond and Ruby, Diamond and Opal and other Rings.

ORNAMENTS, &amp;c.—Bracelets, Bangles, Necklet, Lockets, Long Guards, Charms, Alters, Lids, and Gilt's Gold-cased Watchs, &amp;c.

A few Lots of PRISMATIC and other BINOCULARS, TABLE PLATE, CUTLERY, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS—As usual.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1910. [597]

## Intimations.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will take place in the CYCLO BATH on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th inst. The Half-Mile, to be swum in the open, is for the Championship of the Colony. Entries close on the 17th inst. Entry Forms obtainable from the Steward.

FRANK LAMMERT,  
Hon. Secy.Hongkong, 10th September, 1910. [596]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo, from 1st January, 1911, as set out hereunder.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of October, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1911.

The Farms above referred to are the Opium, Spirit, Gambling, and Pawnbroking Farms for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie &amp; Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. Gibb Livingston &amp; Co. at Hongkong.

The rental rates for Chaudu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below.

For every 3 huns packet ... \$0.145  
" 4 " ... 0.19  
" 5 " ... 0.24  
" 6 " ... 0.28  
" 7 chal receptacle ... 1.45  
" 7 tabil ... 4.20  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [594]

## NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS are required for the use of the Troops leaving here next month in the S.S. "Robilla" for home. Any such literature will be gratefully received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thornhill), either at S. John's Cathedral, or at the Park Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1910. [592]

HUNG ON & CO.  
SHOW ROOM AND STORE  
at the Premises formerly occupied by  
A. CHEE & CO.  
174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND  
FURNITURE  
IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS.ROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver  
Plated Glass and Iron Ware of all  
descriptions, always on hand, for sale or  
hire to residents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [591]

## AMERICA'S MONEY KING

## AND DYNASTIES OF WEALTH.

SUCCESSORS OF THE FOUNDERS OF GREAT  
INTERESTS.A writer in *Money's Magazine* says—Wall Street has done much toward improving the time-worn idea that it takes three generations to go from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves. As a matter of fact, an important part of the rising generation of financiers is recruited from among the sons and grandsons of the money kings of yesterday and to-day. While they hardly hold their own in point of numbers, with the self-made contingent, they form a class not only well worth bowdallising, but one that is invested with a peculiar degree of interest. It takes more than a gilded name to maintain the integrity of large fortune, or the control of vast corporate power. The late E. H. Harriman had no foolish idea about the raising of his sons. He always told his friends that he did not want his boys to grow up with the consciousness that they would be millionaires. He made his eldest son work every summer during the vacation. So, too, with the late Henry H. Rogers, who gave his son an almost Spartan training.

Take, for instance, the case of J. P. Morgan, Junr. If anyone was born to the financial purple, he was. Yet mixed with gold was good sense. His grandfather was Jessie Spencer Morgan, a man shrewd and wise in his generation, who put the stamp of Morgan authority on big money affairs. His premiership has ever since remained unchallenged, simply because there has never been any rivalry or opposition in the raising of the Morgan heirs. The fact that the son met his father's every expectation may be shown in a single sentence, for he achieved in scarcely twenty-five years what the Rothschilds had been two centuries, and the Burings many generations, in attaining a dominant place in the financing of nations.

S. N. C. F. STANDARD OIL.

The "inhabitants" of the Standard Oil group present an interesting study in rich scrobbily. Logically, John D. Rockfeller, Junr., should stand in the very front rank of the new financial generation, for his father is probably the richest man in the world. As a matter of fact, he has scarcely any business position w<sup>th</sup> ever. This is not so much due to lack of ability as to lack of interest in commercial matters, and to his desire to help in the perpetuation of his father's vast philanthropies.Young John D. once summed up his business, a school when he said: "I'd rather lead a Sunday school than run an office." His cousin, however, will keep the Rockfeller name to the benefit of his business. These are William G. and Percy Rockfeller, the sons of William Rockfeller, the elder of the brothers, having just turned forty. Percy Rockfeller, who is in the late thirties, is a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, is employed by the Standard Oil Company, and is as clever and capable as his brother. It is said that the late Henry H. Rogers remarked, not long before his death, that some of the pangs of his passing were alleviated by the realisation that he had a worthy son to perpetuate his name. Young Rogers, or "J. H. Junr." as they call him at the home of the great corporation with wh<sup>ch</sup> his father was so long identified, is doing much to justify his father's faith in him.

THE VANDERBILTS AND THE C. &amp; U. D.S.

It is a sad commentary on the progress of the family that of all the young Vanderbilts of the present time only one is really doing a man's work in the world of affairs. That one is Cornelius, the son to bear the name. Like all the Vanderbilts, he went to Yale. He was not disinherited because he bore the name that was synonymous with millions, but applied himself seriously to his studies. After leaving college he entered the New York Central shops, where a well-developed inventive talent soon assisted himself. Young Vanderbilt, by his own efforts, has considerably increased his inheritance. He has profited by his invacations, and he has made good and lucrative investments. His brothers, on the other hand, have been content to live on the interest and dividends of their inherited securities. In his gentle, dreamy, bearded face you can scarcely find a hint of the tenacity and force with which he has attacked many large and successful projects. Of the four sons of the late Jay Gould, the most marked success in the business world has been achieved by the second, Edwin, who is probably the least known of the Gould boys. His partial obscurity is due to the fact that he has been too busily engaged in work to become involved in any of the various diversions that have brought such undesirable publicity to some members of the family. He attends closely to business, and his efforts and co-operation are sought in all the enterprises w<sup>th</sup> which he is identified.

## THE SONS OF THE BANKERS.

Since so many of the golden chains of corporate power are forged in the big Wall Street banks, let us see how the sons of the heads of these institutions have worked out. When he finally resigned the presidency of the National City Bank he retained the chairmanship of the board of directors, and left his personal representative in the active conduct of his affairs in his son, James A. Stillman, who is now a vice-president and a director. Young Stillman has filled various positions in the bank, with credit, and is a good deal more than a mere millionaire's son. Over the firm National Bank another former president's son is holding down a vice-presidency, and doing well. He is George F. Baker, son, who is identified with the most famous of little-known figures in Wall Street. The late John Baker is strong, able, with a fine mind, and is regarded as one of the real leaders of the financial world. This group of bankers, sons of the names of Montague, is a family of remarkable young men, because, as their father, George F. Baker, used to say, "there is no such thing as a millionaire's son."

The question of how far there are still heavy stocks of silver in the hands of the Chinese is difficult to ascertain. As is customary, the largest amount of reticence is maintained on the subject by the Chinese. It is generally believed, however, that the Chinese have not been enabled to lay up a stock of silver for trade requirements as large as that less than that would have been the case had the Chinese not taken a hand in the bear game. Meanwhile, the Indian buying seems to have stopped without making any material difference to quotations.

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## SECOND GENERATION IN THE DEER TRUST.

The second generation in the Best Trust is strenuous, alert and successful. It rivals the sons of the Standard Oil in efficiency. Chief among the group is J. Orde Armour, a less

than ten years he has doubled the fortune left

by his father, the late Philip D. Armour. No son of a rich man has displayed a greater

ability to his work than Mr. Armour. In addition to developing the best industry, he controls and operates the vast armor grain

interests, and has found time to become one of

the greatest banking powers in the Middle West.

He is likewise a powerful figure in the railroad

world. His colleagues of the second generation

are younger. The Swift name is being main-

tained by Louis Swift, who is at the head

of the great Swift packing interests. Nelson

Morris' leadership has fallen on the shoulders

of his son Edward Morris, who is carrying the

burden admirably. The Chicago concern might

well include Joe Luter. Although he adventured

in his father's fortune with his attempt to corner all the wheat in the world, he has shown

businesslike ability, and is now operating a

large group of coal mines in Illinois. Some

of the members of the third generation of our rich families are already in business, but they

are too young to have had any opportunity to prove their mettle.

The third August Belmont, in his father's banking-house, Kingdom

Gould, the son of George Gould, is already

identified with the Missouri Pacific Railroad as

director. Simeyant, Fish, Jan, is serving his

financial apprenticeship in a Wall Street brokerage firm.

## BULLION.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmith's Circular dated London, August 19, contains the following:

The fluctuations in the price during the past week have again been very slight, the spot quotation having only varied between 24.5d. and 24.7d. per oz. Std.

The market has been particularly quiet and inactive, but there have been some purchases for the Continent and forward buying for China has more than once caused the forward quotation to be at 1/16d. premium.

The reports from India continue most satisfactory and although the up country demand for silver remains small and the stock is becoming large the general improvement in trade is shown by the good demand for Council Bills and also by the shipment of small gold bars to India, which this week amount to about £100,000.

The outlook for silver therefore is considered more hopeful and a steady market at about the present level may be expected.

The arrivals of Gold, amounting to about £75,000, were again taken for export, though a rise in the New York Exchange prevented there being any demand from the c. The Continent, however, readily absorbed the £50,000 that remained after the Indian requirements had been satisfied.

Sovereigns to the value of £4,000 have been received by the Bank of England, whilst £50,000 have been withdrawn.

## THE SILVER POSITION.

The silver position is discussed by the Financier in reference to the recent alleged corner in the white metal. This writer says: "Whenever the Chinese operator in silver supposes that the Indian operator is silvering to put prices up the former can always be trusted to try and keep them down. There has just been an example of this. To a very considerable extent, it is merely this inclination which has brought about the somewhat curious position recently created." At first, it was thought that Indian operators were seriously combining together to create a "corner." But simultaneously, with persistent Indian buying, there was persistent Chinese selling up to a certain moment, when the Chinese bars realised that the Indian buying was not a mere gamble, but was to a large extent based upon the belief that there would be a heavy demand for silver very shortly to enable the India wheat crop, which upon the whole is a good one, to be lifted and large percentage exported. The Chinese speculators had, therefore, as a sequel, to buy back as best they could.

The situation, however, was complicated by the fact that large numbers of Chinese have been dabbling in rubber shares, and as a consequence of the stagnation of the share market, they have in many instances scored a loss. Some of these worthies appear to have considered it would be a good idea to cover their obligations in rubber by selling a bar of silver, but this time Messrs. John Chinaman and Co. have not shown their usual astuteness. In India the net result for the moment is that many merchants in balloon

stocks have been enabled to lay up a stock of silver for trade requirements as large as that less

than that would have been the case had the Chinese not taken a hand in the bear game.

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## Notitiation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WATSON'S**  
E  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY  
A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt  
Whiskies distilled in Scotland  
OF  
GENUINE AGE  
AND  
FINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s.  
**BULL DOG**  
BRAND  
GUINNESS' STOUT  
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

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## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$8 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the rates for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Each subscriber can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issues to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## BIRTH.

On September 3, 1910, at Shanghai, to the wife of Wilbur T. Gracey, American Consul, a son (Wilbur Yale).

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1910.

## OUR FREE PORT.

Whilst statesmen at Home are worrying over Free Trade as opposed to Tariff Reform we in Hongkong have had the problem solved for us. The powers existing have laid it down in law that Hongkong which almost from the days of Marco Polo has been a free port shall no longer remain so. In respect of its new legislation Hongkong has brought upon itself the attention of Mr. Lloyd George whose sympathies are not those of the Colony by any means. As a matter of fact, our Governor was acting in a definitely opposite direction as regards the Home policy when he gave the stamp of his approval to the Ordinance that shattered Hongkong's position as a free port. That His Excellency did "right nobody can deny. Sir Frederick Lugard is a patriot all the way through. It was "up to him" to find ways and means in order to keep Colonial expenditure within the limits of Colonial revenue, and perhaps the best source of revenue was impost upon alcoholic liquors. The law had already been laid out of court by previous regulation. So far as in our Colony as regards our new regulations out we have the full

fact, such as it is, of knowing that we are not the only Crown Colony in financial trouble. Down in Singapore their troubles are not far to seek, apparently. There they enjoy the pleasure of a fixed exchange unlike the varying dollar that applies to Hongkong. In the meantime, the Straits Settlements are concerned about the reading of the Shipping Bill in the Legislative Council where a great deal of difference of opinion appears to be shown as between the official and the non-official sides. The *Singapore Free Press* describes the ordinance as an "instrument of war," and as a matter of fact the description does not fall very short of the mark. The champion of the measure in the main is the Hon. C. W. Darblshire, whose knowledge of things shipping is recognised by all, and this is what he says *inter alia*—

"The Hon. Member who introduced the motion (Dr. Galloway) in my opinion put forward no evidence at all, except hearsay evidence, in support of his contention that Shipping Conferences had been injurious to the interests of the Colony. He opened his speech with a more or less accurate account of the reasons for the formation of the Conference and for the necessity of the active co-operation of some of the merchants here. He then referred to the report of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in 1907 which was based upon and contained a glaringly misleading record of the progress of our export trade. Of the inconsistencies, narrow-mindedness, and absolute lack of any evidence of commercial understanding in this paper it is unnecessary for me to tell, but allusion I must make to the statement in which Mr. Stuart attempted to show that the net loss of Singapore export trade in 10 years since the Conference began was 5,746,000 piculs. I wonder if the hon. member who brought this paper forward as proof of the urgent need of legislation to relieve our throttled trade ever took the trouble to add up the totals of the two periods ante and post-Conference. If he had done so he would have found that in every item except pepper and gambier there were increases in shipments during the Conference regime. Mr. Stuart passed over guita, jelutong, oilcake, pineapples altogether with the remark that they were new business or shown in values only. Can you conceive of anything more ridiculous or unreasonable? Our exports of pine alone in the post-Conference period exceeded the ante-Conference period on his own showing by 20 million dollars and the reduction in pepper and gambier production is no doubt due to the withdrawal of capital and labour from their development for transfer to pine. The true facts of the case are, if, instead of juggling with figures and shuffling with lustres, the totals of the two periods are compared, that there is an increase in the second over the first ten years of 6,500,000 piculs and over and above that there are twenty million dollars' worth of pine. In one way it is a pity that Mr. Darblshire is not stationed in Hongkong where he would find a foeman worthy of his steel in Mr. Murray Stewart who is a fighter from the word "go." However, we like to reproduce Mr. Darblshire's utterances even from far-away Singapore, for they are the utterances of a fearless man who is utterly regardless of public opinion and sayeth that which is in him.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German Mail of the 10th August was delivered in London on 11th inst.

LIEUT. G. F. Sheddell, R. G., has been appointed to duty with the Legion Guard at Peking.

THE Japanese cruiser *Sums* left Hongkong for Swatow this afternoon, where she will make a stay of four or five days before proceeding to Formosa.

CHAN KAU, of cargo boat No. 418, was charged at the Marine Court today for not having a licence. Defendant stated that he had no money to pay for a licence. He was fined \$5.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending August 27 amounted to 22,065.50 tons, and the sales during the same period to 15,261.84 tons.

THE Lisbon semi-official organ *Diário de Notícias* reports that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has made an offer to the Portuguese Government to establish telegraphic stations in all the colonies of Portugal on easy terms of payment.

THE man named J. McMillan, who was some time ago convicted at the British Court for shooting away on the French mail steamer from Hongkong to Shanghai, and who was to have been sent to the Mental Ward of the Karslton Home on 7th inst., managed to escape from the Hospital on Tuesday night, and has so far eluded the Police, who are on the lookout for him.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice H. Island, Acting Police Judge, sitting as a full Court this morning, the point was mentioned which was raised the other day as to the question of undertaking to appeal to the Michael Lamm, action. The Court held that the *Privy Council's* rule on the matter was precise and no answer could be found to it. Mr. M. W. Slade, K. C., appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. G. Atkinson represented the respondent.

## CLAIM BY OFFICIAL RECEIVER

## QUESTION OF BOOKS DISCUSSED IN CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

On the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, sued Li Chi Chiu to recover the sum of \$17,000 being amount due to the Yik Lung Wo Kee bank for money lent and in connection with which a garnishee order was issued. Mr. M. W. Slade, K. C., instructed by Mr. F. P. Watt, of Messrs. Bruton and Holt, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. O. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant.

Reading from his written judgment, his Lordship said—

"The plaintiff having been allowed to put in the books of the Yik Lung now contends that they prove his case. A great deal was said in criticism of the plaintiff's case, that it depended on books only. It could not well be otherwise. He is in official charge of the *Lat Hing* Bankruptcy; he has obtained judgment against the Yik Lung Bank; and the books of this Bank having been seized he finds certain entries which seem to him to warrant action against Li Tsz Chiu. What else was he to do? Granted that he instituted sufficient inquiries, he was bound to put the case forward for the Court to adjudicate upon. It has been contended that the books must show conclusively that the debt is owed. To a certain extent this is true; that is to say, the books being subjected to the ordinary tests of book-keeping must show that the defendant owes the money. This does not prevent the defendant contesting the items, or explaining them to mean something which they do not appear to mean. Now, not only do the books satisfy the broad test that they are well kept, and that the entries are accurate, but the more they were examined the more they stood the tests so far as their accuracy is concerned, and I am satisfied that if the case had been heard *ex parte* judgment could have been given for the plaintiff. The onus then shifts on to the defendant. Now the main defence, which the defendant raised was purely *admissible*; by which I mean that he relied on the plaintiff not being able to prove his case on the books. He merely challenged the accuracy of the books and hoped to win on that; and if I had not been satisfied that the books were accurate, the defendant would have succeeded. His second line of defence was more specific; it consisted of statements made by the defendant to corroborate his defence of "never indebted," under which defence come his various explanations of the different items. Thirdly, he raised, on the same material a definite set-off. Fourthly, he pleaded a release; and fifthly, he relied on the Statute of Limitations in so far as it was applicable. The first defence breaks down entirely. He has no books of account of his own, no private papers, no memoranda, nothing which an ordinary careful man dealing with pretty large sums of money would naturally be expected to produce. I know Chinese very often trust to their memory; but then they must take the consequences when they come into Court, and it is impossible to accept vague generalities and vague criticisms as sufficient to upset the conclusions derived from a set of well-kept books. Moreover the plaintiff himself supervised the books from 1895 to 1900, his father's interest and in his own interest. And further every word practically of what he said in support of his second and more specific defence, tended to show that the books were in fact accurate. Especially is this the case with regard to the Temporary Loan Book account; he knew, he *bulletin* of every item except one or two; which shows that it was an accurate account; moreover, he can hardly be said to have proved it to be inaccurate in the fact that it was charged against him, for in the case of every item he seems to have been concerned either directly or indirectly with it; either, according to his own version, getting the money for his mother, or, in his father's *bulletin* for someone else. It was somewhat remarkable that his memory served him so well in some cases. He remembers many small details, in spite of the "long time ago" to which he so frequently appealed when he was cross-examined. He knew for example that the Taids 2,500 item was for money advanced to Ng Sui San of the Tong Hing for the cost of wood for burning bricks. But his memory played him lamentable tricks when he was pressed for fuller information; he confused the interest paid on the mortgage on M. L. 57, with the interest paid on a mortgage on L. L. 905; dates became negligible quantities in regard to the mortgage, and the payments in question. And when he came to the precise sum of his set-off the precision of his statement is, in chief melted into nothing in cross-examination in the case of the item \$1,000, he so misundertood the books that he claimed three times in respect of unpaid rent \$1,500, he had paid; in respect of unpaid rent \$1,751.37. I am sorry to say I don't believe him. In respect of the deposit of \$2,000 in the first year I had at first some doubt whether he might not be right, but there are equal doubts as to whether he might not be wrong; there was no *bulletin* note, and he didn't get it; said his mother had got it but gave two versions as to how she got it. It is part of his set-off, and it is not proved. The whole of the set-off therefore falls to the ground. Now I am not going through every item as to which there has been a discussion; it is not possible to do so in a case of this sort except on very broad lines. One does not analyse the settlement of these lines without paying due regard to the details and incidents as they pass before one; and some of these necessarily influence him; but the salient points in the evidence are adverse to the defendant. Directly he emerged from the abstract to the concrete, he was shown to be wrong. His *bulletin* will appear to have been correct in so far as it concerned the first two items, but the third item was not correct.

THE death was announced on August 18 of M. Camille Bertrand, Agent-General of the Messageries Maritimes in London.

Last night a Chicago architect named M. J. Smith flew with a passenger from Paris to Tilmanstone near Dover.

SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON, the new Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will begin his new duties on October 1.

CAPERS have been issued for the 7th for trials to move from Tientsin, North China, to Tjilim, India, instead of to Rangoon. It was at first ordered.

THE King has granted to Sir Robert Edward Breda, K. C. M. G., his letters and authority to accept and wear the insignia of Commander of the First Class of the Order of the Indian Empire.

THE non-payment of the rents collected for him, and in respect of which he gave his advance, built up a sum on a very complicated, but nevertheless accurate, set of entries in the books, but demolished directly the accounts were carefully scrutinised; all these things and many smaller ones lead me to reject his story entirely, and to the large *Tai Hing* items \$5,047, and \$1,510, and to the *Yik Lung* so called loans \$1,500. The plaintiff's case is therefore proved. With regard to the release, I disbelieve the story of its execution. It is too full of contradictions, and it is not proved to my satisfaction that Li Ling Shi had authority to give it. There remains the question of the Statute of Limitations, and the first thing is, that in spite of the defendant's denial, for the reasons given above I am of opinion that the *Si* on which the question turns was in fact paid in respect of the \$30 item under which it appears. I agree with the defendant in one thing only, that it appears to be ridiculous that with this large running account he should have repaid so modest an amount as \$10. But against this must be set the fact that he himself has shown that the account in the Temporary Loan Book is quite accurate. I have expounded the opinion that it is in all respects accurate. Therefore I do not accept his denial that he never paid this sum. Whether it follows from his denial that he did not appropriate it to any specific item, it is, however, clear that the sum did appropriate it to the part repayment of the \$30 advanced in the matter of this *Si*. It is also fairly clear that there was only one payment of \$10, and that it was carried forward into one or two books. It appears for the first time in the *Tai Hing* book, and is set under, in the usual Chinese fashion, a specific item: the \$30 which is a loan in 1896. I think, however, that this appropriation was what the defendant intended, for there is another item in the acc. unt.—\$15,400, dated 25.8.1901, marked "settled." The question then is whether on these facts the Statute of Limitations applies. The date of the garnishee order, that is, when these proceedings were commenced, is 28th August, 1910. If the statute applies it will cut out the first 10 items of the account in the Temporary Loan Book. It is curious that no case is given in the books in which this simple question has been decided. Part payment of a lump debt has been the whole out of the Statute, because the part payment is held to be an acknowledgement of the whole. This principle is applied to a running account where the accounts are agreed at the end of a year. This shows that the running account is merged into the agreed sum; then it follows that without such agreement the running account remains a series of independent debts, and therefore the payment of one item does not amount to an acknowledgement of the others. These items must therefore be struck out of the plaintiff's claim. The plaintiff must therefore have judgment for the remainder of the claim, with costs. In view of the attitude which the defendant has taken up throughout, I do not propose to allow him such small costs as might have been entitled to in respect of that part of the claim on which he has been successful.

Mr. Slade applied for leave in respect of those portions of the claim on which the plaintiff succeeded.

Mr. Potter—This is only a temporary loan-book.

Mr. Slade—It's not a temporary loan-book. His Lordship disallowed Mr. Potter's objection.

Mr. Potter—I ask for a stay of execution for a fortnight pending appeal.

His Lordship granted the application on the usual terms.

THE WRECK OF H.M.S.  
"BEDFORD."

## "BEDFORD."

## SAVING THE GUNS AND FITTINGS.

The following is from the *Macau Press* of September 5.—The officers and men of the British cruiser *Minotaur*, which arrived here on Thursday, were less fortunate than those of the *King* and *Monmouth*, inasmuch as they were continually employed at the work of salvaging the guns and fittings of the *Bedford* (from practically the day the accident happened, August 21st) till Wednesday, the 30th, when they left for the *Si* on which the vessel had been depauperated from the scene of the wreck being somewhat accelerated by the threatened approach of bad weather.

We understand that the *Bedford* was dismantled to her main deck by the Squadron's officers and men before being handed over to the *Mitsubishi* Company for salvage. All the armament was taken off the vessel, two of the six guns being brought here, loaded with the deck of the *Minotaur*. The China Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Yuenan* received the greater portion of the fittings, etc., saved, and will take them to Hongkong. She arrived here yesterday and will take guns and other material from the cruisers here.

About one hundred officers and men of the *Bedford* will embark on the *Empress of India* to day for passage to Hongkong.

The court-martial of Captain Fletcher and other responsible officers of the *Bedford* for the loss of this cruiser will probably take place in England, there not being a sufficient number of senior officers on this station to form a court.

The Japanese cruiser *Izumi* arrived here yesterday afternoon from Quelpart; where she has been assisting in the salvage operations, with a lighter in tow.

The British cruiser *Monmouth* also arrived here with a lighter in tow.

In the course of his decision, His Lordship said that the application in that case raised questions of the greatest importance in connection with arrest and attachment of what were called "absconding defendants" before judgment, or, to state the position more accurately, at the moment of instituting an action or at any time thereafter. It was a barbarous practice—a relic of the dim ages of jurisprudence—and was only prevalent in the Colony on account of an unfortunate habit among Chinese defendants of taking the *small boat* to Canton when litigation was pending against them. It was contrary to elementary jurisprudence to levy execution against a defendant before the case was heard, which was practically what that procedure did for, unless he put up security sufficient to answer the judgment that might be given against him, he must go to prison till he did. Therefore, anyone in the Colony, high or low, irrespective of position, was at the mercy of an unscrupulous plaintiff, who might bring an action for any amount he chose, and if the unfortunate defendant happened to be leaving the Colony even on a pleasure trip to Japan he would have to find security or go to prison, although the amount of the claim might be ridiculous. The rich man, it was true, might be able to find security, but if the argument of strict construction was to prevail, that would not prevent his being hauled through the streets by a belligerent crowd, who might be surprised to find security, and his *small boat* to be seized before the Judge. That case had revealed that the rule contained latent terrors for others than those who resided in the Colony. A stranger passing through the Colony, having a temporary residence between two steamers, was not only liable to be seized from his *small boat* without the use of a pump and special salvage gear. It may be mentioned here that no machinery was available for the use of the British seamen in their salvage work, and everything was lifted out by manual labour.

Meanwhile, the cruiser *Ida* and the other Japanese Government vessels stood by, and rendered what assistance they could by towing lighters, and Japanese divers made an examination of the wreck. An Austro-Hungarian warship also visited the scene, but did not remain long. On Wednesday the British cruiser left for Nagasaki and are remaining here in order to give the men a rest after ten days' heavy work.

1. MATTER OF "LOCUS STANDI."  
COUNSEL EXPRESSES CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

When the case of Li Yu Mai, late comprador of the *Beaufort Maru*, whose extradition is demanded by the Government of China for alleged kidnapping in Chinese jurisdiction, was called at the Supreme Court this morning, the following interesting discussion ensued.—

M. Potter—I appear for the defendant in support of the motion to make the rule absolute, the learned Attorney-General represents the Crown but I do not yet know for whom my friend Mr. Slade appears. I would be interested to know.

Mr. Slade—I appear for the Chinese Government. It is contended with a previous judgment of your Lordship but the Chinese Government is an interested party and is entitled to be heard by Counsel.

This Civil Justice—I told a definite opinion on the matter.

Proceeding, His Lordship said that if the British Government were asked by the Chinese Government or any other foreign Government to follow the extradition procedure in respect of any person, and if the foreign Government was allowed to have a *locus standi* to raise questions with regard to the facts of the case, it would be necessary to make an order before the suit is even heard which could possibly be complicated by the defendant.

His Lordship said that if the Chinese Government or any other foreign Government were asked by the Chinese Government to have a *locus standi* to raise questions with regard to the facts of the case, it would be necessary to make an order before the suit is even heard which could possibly be complicated by the defendant.

With the addition of

## A HABIB'S CORPUS CASE.

JUDGMENT DECLARES THAT COURT IS NOT PROVIDED WITH MACHINERY.

The Full Court delivered judgment this morning in the case in which a man was asked for in the matter of Lo Tsun Ma, a prisoner at Victoria Gaol, on whose behalf an application had been made to release him from custody.

His Lordship said that the application had been made on the grounds that the prisoner had been given no opportunity of defending himself and that the order of banishment had failed to set out the grounds of punishment with sufficient particularity and that the order was therefore bad. The argument was heard by the Full Court. The only question before the Court was the legality of custody and the legality could only be tested by referring to the Ordinance under which the order was made. It was stated on behalf of the Crown that the Governor-in-Council having been satisfied that the prisoner was not a natural-born British subject and his presence in the Colony not being deemed desirable, he was ordered to leave the Colony within two days of the order. Their Lordships were strongly of opinion that there was no case for habeas corpus and that the rule should therefore be dismissed. The Ordinance gave the most absolute power to the Governor-in-Council. It did not give an opportunity to the prisoner to defend himself. It did not require the Governor-in-Council to state on what grounds the order was made. It did not even give an opportunity to the defendant to show he was not the man. The Court agreed that it was only right and proper that a man should be given an opportunity to be heard but suppose the Colony was being made the base of a revolution against a neighbouring friendly Power, could it be said that the usual formal procedure with the legal paraphernalia attaching thereto should be gone through before a person was banished? Obviously, that was impossible. If the order was found to be wrong, the Secretary of State could correct the action of the Government but that Court had nothing to do with it. It was not within the province of the Court to find out why the Executive Council hadacted as they did.

The whole of Counsel's argument had been couched in terms used in criminal cases but that matter had nothing to do with it. The Court was not provided with machinery to exercise their powers in a case of that kind. It could not correct the procedure adopted by Ordinance. The Attorney-General had exercised his discretion in filing affidavits and his Lordship felt that he must protest against his action, and did protest at the time, not merely because he had filed the affidavits but because the Court had been called upon to interpret the official letter and thus had to indirectly challenge the attitude adopted by the Government. The Justice concurred briefly.

The Chief Justice said it followed that no court could give a judgment against the Crown in the other two cases.

## THE HARBOUR RACE.

The Harbour Race for the China Mail Cup will take place on Tuesday, 27th inst. The starting place will be the Police Pier on the Kowloon side and the race is to finish at the Praya wall between Murray Pier and the V. R. C. Good racing is expected this year as many swimmers have been training hard for more than a couple of weeks now.

## WATER RATION.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st September, 1910.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1909.	1910.
Tyam... [17' 6" below]	overflow	51' above
Tyamby... [27' 1" below]	6' 6" below	overflow
Tyam... [6' above]	1' 7" above	overflow
Pokfulum [1' 6" below]	overflow	21' below
Wong-nai-chung... [2' 2" below]	overflow	5' 5" below
Wong-nai-chung... [2' 2" below]	overflow	chung... 5' 5" below
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tyam... 1909. 19 a.		
Tyam... 25,740,000	387,600,000	
Tyam Biyash... 18,000	1,76,000	
Tyam Intermediate 108,718,000	2,514,000	
Pokfulum... 61,65,000	65,50,000	
Wong-nai-chung... 7,605,000	23,57,000	
Total... 512,39,000	106,816,000	
Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of August.	1909.	1910.
Consumption... 127,693,000 165,637,000 gallons		
Estimated population... 109,010 21,080		
Consumption per head per day... 197 25.2 gallons		
Intermittent supply by Rider, mains in Rider main districts during August 1909. Constant supply in all districts during August 1910.		

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon... 1909. 1910.

Gravitation... [17' 6" below] 21' 5" below

Reservoir... overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... 104,657,000 150,08,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of August... 1909. 1910.

Consumption... 35,93,000 26,82,000 gallons

Estimated population... 88,070 93,700

Consumption per head per day... 0.2 0.2 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CRATHAM,  
Water Authority.

## BOYS OWN CLUB.

## QUOTED SPORTS.

The B. O. C. held their first aquatic meeting on Saturday afternoon in the V. R. C. bath which was kindly placed at their disposal by the Committee. In spite of the threatening weather a fair gathering of spectators, including several ladies, was in attendance.

On the whole the entries were large and good racing was witnessed throughout, especially that of the Four Lengths Handicap, open to V. R. C. members, which F. M. Cox won by a touch after a hard struggle from C. J. Cooke.

The results are as follows:-

## TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP:-

## First Heat.

S. Jex (owes 5 secs) ..... 1

V. F. Aravido (owes 4 secs) ..... 2

## Second Heat.

V. Abb. (owes 4 secs) ..... 1

E. L. Braga (owes 3 secs) ..... 2

## Third Heat.

R. A. Cavalho (owes 5 secs) ..... 1

F. G. Brown (owes 3 secs) ..... 2

## Final.

Y. Abbas (owes 4 secs) ..... 1

S. Jex (owes 5 sec) ..... 2

At this took the lead soon after the start and won with a big margin to spare from Jex, who secured second place.

## SWIMMING FEET F. REMGHT,

## One Length.

E. L. Braga ..... 1

J. M. Rioz Pereira ..... 2

## FOUR LENGTHS' HANDICAP:-

(for V. R. C. members):

F. M. Cox (owes 11 secs) ..... 1

C. J. Cooke (owes 19 secs) ..... 2

Cooke entered the bath when Cox was three quarters of a length ahead. This big lead was greatly reduced when the third lap was completed, and in the final lap both men were pitted close to each other and a hard race was witnessed till the finish with Cox winning by only a touch. Time: 72 secs.

## F. R. LENGTHS' HANDICAP

A. H. Carroll (owes 4 secs) ..... 1

H. W. Pote sun (owes 8 secs) ..... 2

Time: 74 secs.

## FLYING FEET

E. L. Braga ..... 1

A. H. Carroll ..... 2

## DISTANCE: 47 f. 7 in.

## ONE LENGTH'S EAST STROKE

## First Heat.

J. M. Rioz Pereira ..... 1

C. H. Lyson ..... 2

## Second Heat.

H. J. White ..... 1

A. B. Carroll ..... 2

This heat was a good one and a close race was witnessed till the finish. White and Carroll came in dead heat.

## LADIES' NOVITIAT.

Bottles were placed in the centre of the bath, two of which had slips of paper in, one with the slip marked one and the other marked two. H. Goldsberg nominated by Mrs. Robinson was first and E. L. Braga nominated by Miss Lewington was second.

## SWIMMING IN PAIRS.

J. M. Rioz Pereira ..... 1

I. E. Chunnat ..... 2

S. Jex ..... 2

## TEAM RACE.

F. L. Rice (Capi) A. H. Carroll, L. Souza, C. H. Lyson, D. Musket, V. F. Aravido, W. Thom ..... 1

H. W. Petersen (Capi), A. J. V. Rib, Jr., J. M. Rioz Pereira, H. J. White, I. E. Chunnat, F. J. Brown, H. Goldsberg ..... 2

L. F. Lammet (Capi), M. A. R. Souza, W. J. Carroll, R. A. Cavalho, S. Jex, E. L. Braga, J. V. I. raga... 3

## WATER POLO.

Whites...-L. F. Lammet (Capt), F. L. Rice,

A. J. V. Rib, Jr., H. W. Petersen, S. Souza, M. A. R. Souza, W. J. Carroll, R. A. Cavalho,

Dines...-F. J. Brown (Capt), J. M. Rioz,

Pereira, R. A. Cavalho, I. E. Chunnat, F. Musket, H. J. White, Y. Abbas.

The last item in the programme was a water polo match between the above teams. The game was a fast and good one throughout. At the half-time the result was a draw, one all, and extra time of 3 minutes each way was played. During this portion of the game Lammet scored the winning goal for the Whites. Thus the game ended in two goals to one.

At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. C. Forsyth kindly distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. After presenting the prizes the time was given for the "David's Shield" to hand, over to the winning team in the Hockey competition which was presented to the Club by Mrs. A. J. David. After doing so Mrs. Charlton, on behalf of the Committee, presented Mrs. Forsyth with a handsome bouquet and three chears for Mrs. Forsyth, the Ladies, and the V. R. C. brought the proceedings to a close.

## THE TUNGLOH MINES.

The following is the result of operations during the month of August.

## CUTPUT.

Tributary O.s. ..... 913,58

Mine O.s. ..... 3649,73

Total Output ..... 4503,71

## VALUE.

Tributary O.s. ..... \$ 41,03

Mine O.s. ..... \$ 17,047

Total Value ..... \$ 58,047

## ESTIMATED PROFIT.

Tributary ..... \$ 4,500

Mine ..... \$ 73,440

Total Profit ..... \$ 76,940

## KARANG TREATMENT.

From Shaft sub yards

... Open cast

Total cubic yards

\$ 5,111

First 3 Months 1909 Pkts. \$ 20,624

W. H. 1909 in \$ 14,624

## THE STRANDED STEAMER "PROTEUS."

The following further particulars are now to hand concerning the C. E. and M. S. Proteus (chartered), which ran aground on Driftwater Point, North Channel, on Saturday night, the 3rd instant.

At 11 a.m. on Sunday, the G.N.S. *Shantung*, inward bound from Tientsin and ports, passed the *Proteus*, which was then badly ashore on a bank about six miles E.S.E. of Driftwater Point. She was in a dangerous position and broadside on to the tide. The *Shantung* was unable to render assistance owing to the very heavy sea and the shoals in the vicinity. The master of the *Shantung* advised the master of the *Proteus* to let go, both anchors, as the tide would be at its height at noon and there would be two more feet of water. The *Proteus* asked that tugboats and lighters be sent from Shanghai to her assistance as soon as possible.

On receipt of this information on Sunday afternoon, the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company at once despatched the tug boat *Vulcan*, which was followed on Monday morning by the tug-boat *21/M, u.*, with two 400-ton lighters in tow. It was not considered possible that any assistance could be rendered to the stranded steamer for the time being, owing to the heavy sea that was running, but it was thought that if the weather moderated, the vessel could be floated and refloated on the exceptionally high tide—nearly the top of the Spring tide, which is always at its highest in September.

On Monday, the 5th instant, the I.C.S. *Licensing*, inward bound from the North, passed through the North Channel and noticed that the *Proteus* was still aground, heading South, with both anchors drawing astern. There was still a very heavy sea running, but the weather was moderating. The tug-boat *Vulcan* was then out and apparently taking soundings around the bank. The *Shantung*, with two lighters in tow, was further inside, under shelter of the North bank. The *Proteus* was moving on the bank—possibly pounding—but did not seem to be in distress.

## A DROWNING FATALITY.

About 6 a.m. on Tuesday one of the lighters which had been in tow of the *Sin Yuyuan* dragged her anchor and Captain H. S. Andersen, who was in command of the *Sin Yuyuan*, at once sent his boat full steam astern to recover the drifting lighter. There was a high sea running and the *Sin Yuyuan* was struck by a wave and carried on to a sand bank. A second wave capsized her and she sank almost immediately. A Chinese engineer and two engine-room assistants were unable to escape from the sinking vessel and were drowned in the engine room; but Captain Andersen and the remainder of the crew got free of the ship and managed to grasp floating spars. The members of the Chinese crew were rescued by a native junk, but Captain Andersen, who was in a weak state of health and had been suffering from dysentery for several weeks, relinquished his hold of the spar to which he was clinging and was seen no more. The rescued crew arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday evening in a native boat, and at ten o'clock the same evening the Tug and Lighter Company despatched the tender *Alexander* to the scene of the disaster, to recover the bodies of the crewed; if possible, to take off the passengers from the *Proteus*, and to locate the *Sin Yuyuan* and save her.

</div

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.

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(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH.  
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, NOV. 1ST.

From Quebec  
"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.  
"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.  
"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, NOV. 15TH.

From St. John  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOV. 10TH.  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, NOV. 17TH.  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" FRIDAY, DEC. 16TH.  
"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.

"Emperor" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

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Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with an Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperor" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

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HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Mail and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent) by Canadian and Pacific direct Line. 57.10.

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship  
SHANGHAI v. SWATOW & NINGPO, HANGSANG\* ... WED'DAY, 14th Sept., Noon.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, FOOKSANG\* ... WED'DAY, 14th Sept., Noon.  
TIENTIN\* ... CHONGSHING\* THURSDAY, 15th Sept., Noon.  
MANILA ... LOONGSANG\* FRIDAY, 16th Sept., 4 P.M.  
MANILA ... YUENSANG\* ... FRIDAY, 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI ... TUESDAY, 14th Oct., Noon.

KUITSANG\* ... TUESDAY, 14th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kuangsang," "Yungsang" and "Kuokong" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kedah, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1910.

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

MANILA ... "TRAN" ... 13th Sept., 4 P.M.  
CHEFOO & NEWCHwang ... "PAOTI & G" ... 14th " 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... 15th " 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "LILAN" ... 18th " Daylight.  
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA. "CHANGSHA" ... 30th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES—Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Nanking, Chefoo, Tientsin, Chiawoo) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North Sea China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1910.

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## HONGKONG—MANILA.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL AGENTS.

MANILA.

SATURDAY, 17th Sept., 12 noon.

SATURDAY, 17th Sept., 12 noon.

MANILA.

SATURDAY, 17th Sept., 12

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	July	August	Total
Allagar	3,520	3,650	7,170
Aitor Pongus	3,330	7,650	
Alma	350	2,750	
Anglo Malay	53,077	52,644	105,521
Ayer Kuning	833	833	
Ayer Molai	2,013	7,000	
Ayer Panas	880	1,000	1,880
Balgowla	6,757	6,714	
Batak Rebil	1,331	1,200	2,531
Banteng	2,700	3,400	6,174
Batu Caves	17,458	75,553	
Batu Tiga	2,462	45,953	
Bertam	971	61,543	
Beveras...		40,302	
Bikam	2,051	2,500	4,551
Birah	1,288	2,688	
Bukit Kajang	5,473	23,358	
Bukit Rajah	30,810	216,735	
Bukit Lintang	2,800	4,000	5,800
Bukit Timah	624	873	2,459
Bukit K. B.	350	632	
Carley United	12,000	63,050	
Castleford	3,500	21,542	
Changsha Sanding	3,653	5,801	23,447
Changsha Salak	1,000	1,000	4,000
Cleary	16,000	78,166	
Consolidated Malay		135,154	
Caledonia	23,401	23,000	133,157
Chamone	568	5,674	
Chamone	2,213	5,645	
Damansara		133,772	
Edinburgh	6,520	47,350	
Fr. Crated (Salangor)	60,557	30,617	
F.M.S. Rubber	31,170	30,617	
Gedong	21,000	22,000	93,100
Glencairn	1,755	11,438	
Glenkiln	4,899	10,001	
Golden Hope	5,114	10,072	15,186
Golconde		70,37	
Guls Kalumpang	10,000	10,000	
Hai Kee	590	1,783	
Harpender		35,630	
Haytor	349	349	
Heawood	1,100	3,000	
High & Lowlands	39,266	39,847	335,670
Inch Kenneth	11,100	80,068	
Indragiri	824	824	
Jugra	11,758	47,054	
Jebong		102,140	
Kapar Paru		64,173	
Kamuning	7,935	8,880	18,672
Kempsey	3,507	19,688	
Kepong	3,900	17,149	
Klebang	256	256	
Kota Tinggi	50	3,698	
Kuala Klang		10,915	
Kurau	2,640	3,001	7,717
Krian Rob. Kst.	3,100	17,847	
Kuala Lumpur	48,150	304,740	
Labs	16,816	103,984	
Laendres	36,021	218,634	
Leisbury	9,044	61,851	
Lingga	71,000	73,500	509,500
London Asiatic	16,115	17,018	94,111
Malacca Plant.	25,500	150,000	
Merton	1,083	7,444	
New Serendah	415	415	
North Hummock		25,991	
Nova Scotia	14,075	61,095	
Pajam	3,350	15,300	
Pataling	37,12	25,000	207,567
Pegoh	3,300	21,416	
Pengkalan Durian	958	968	
Penai Plant		55,414	
Per Dickson		3,450	
Radella		5,017	
Rembila	507	5,170	
Riba Rubber	5,437	5,797	41,167
Rubane	16,500	18,500	90,720
Ratani	1,850	7,554	
Riber Growers Ass.	5,507	5,950	25,057
Rengat	7,031	40,956	
Relab	6,750	7,066	41,016
Sungai Choh		21,360	
Sungai Kapar		100,600	
Sandycrown	9,341	49,034	
Seafeld		74,500	
Selangor		20,141	
Seremban	38,635	215,114	
Sembawang	535	506	
Senawang	6,150	31,926	
Shelford	10,508	11,000	64,746
Spor & Johore	11,780	64,746	
Singapore Pan	5,100	5,000	39,950
Strata Rubber		161,80	
Sungai Selak	2,658	14,86	
Sungai Way		22,858	
Tambakal	964	17,24	2,088
Telok Anson	680	1,835	
Tall Ayer	15,100	12,300	83,300
Trafalgar	324	275	1,450
Trong		4,100	
Ulu Pandan	475	585	
United Singapore	1,015	8,435	
United Semen	3,710	21,985	
Valleymore		21,757	
All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies. Managers of Estates, return for which is above list are incomplete, will help to make the list more useful if they will kindly fill in the same.— <i>See our PREVIOUS</i>			

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

English (Tuesday) 14th inst. 7 a.m.

American (Tuesday) 14th inst.

German (Prins Edzard Friedrich) 20th inst.

Canadian (Empress of Japan) 19th inst.

American (Empress of Japan) 19th inst.

The P. & S. Co. (C. & C. Co.) 19th inst.

English (Tuesday) 14th inst. 7 a.m.

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Canadian (Empress of Japan)

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	210,000	\$125	\$125	£1,000,000 \$13,00,000 \$10,00,000	£2/- for half-year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	5%	50/- ss. and b. 50/- ex div.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	46	£1,000,000 \$13,00,000 \$10,00,000	£30,550	—	520 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Gaston Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	£1,000,000 \$13,00,000 \$10,00,000	none	6%	418 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	45	45	Tls. 22,500 Tls. 135,350 Tls. 140,150 1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$1,00,000	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5%	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	21,000	\$250	\$100	£1,000,000 \$13,00,000 \$10,00,000	£2/- for year ending 31.12.08 \$10/- on account of 1909	6%	181 ss. and b.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	£1,000,000 \$13,00,000 \$10,00,000	£2/- for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$1/- on account of 1909	7%	205
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$60	£1,000,000 \$13,00,000 \$10,00,000	£4,846 \$6 and bonus \$3 for 1908	7%	515
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$60	£1,000,000 \$13,00,000 \$10,00,000	£426,218 \$8 for 1908	8%	355
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
Ghia and Maia Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	£17,749 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. £5777 Nil \$20,766	—	51 sellers 515 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	£100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	— \$20,766	—	51 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$25	£17,749 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dividend of \$1 1/4 for 30.6.10	8%	51 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (PREFERRED) Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	£18,100 \$100,000 \$100,000	£7,587.8.2 \$192,994	—	566
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	45	45	£100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	£100,000 \$100,000	5%	384
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	£100,000 \$100,000	£1,159 \$100,000	48%	314 sellers 311 sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	£100,000 \$100,000	Dr. £8,000 Dr. \$135,591	6%	160 ss. ex div. 51 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,591	—	51 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	21	21	£15,000 \$13,350 \$100,000	Dr. £1,435 none	9%	Tls. 10 Pr. 10
Headwaters Mining Company	63,000	Pr. 10	Pr. 10	none	none	—	—
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	45	18/20	£4	none	5%	51/2 sellers 41/-
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	none	—	—
Docks, WHARVES & GODDOWNS.	18,000	\$25	\$25	£15,375	Dr. £8,460	—	391 sellers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	—	—	—	£15,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	45%	515 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	£15,000 \$13,350 \$100,000	£264,847	51%	515 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	£15,000 \$100,000	£315,750	—	550
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,00,000	Tls. 6,561	61%	Tls. 76
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,00,000 Tls. 6,561 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 9,223	7%	Tls. 116 ex div.
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£15,000 \$100,000	Tls. 4,314 \$24,045	51%	51 sellers 510 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	£15,000 \$100,000	£2,377 \$27.0	5%	510 ex div. 510 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$10	£15,000 \$100,000	£5,471	51%	510 b. & 101/210
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	£15,000 \$100,000	£5,471	51%	51 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	£15,000 \$100,000	£5,471	51%	51 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$10	none	none	51%	51 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£15,000 \$100,000	Tls. 6,069 \$1,918	61%	510 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	none	61%	510 buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£15,000 \$100,000	Tls. 10,991 \$8,551	8%	Tls. 110
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	£15,000 \$100,000	£16,372	10%	51
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	£15,000 \$100,000	Tls. 6,459	12%	Tls. 155
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 120	£15,000 \$100,000	Tls. 6,459	12%	Tls. 55
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£15,000 \$100,000	Tls. 25 for 1909	10%	Tls. 30
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500 \$100,000	£648 Nil	51%	51 sellers 511 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$15	\$15	£1,500 \$100,000	£5,241	51%	510 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	£1,500 \$100,000	£2,602	51%	51 buyers
Do. Do. Social shares	10,000	\$15	\$15	£1,500 \$100,000	£1,893	51%	51 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	£1,893	51%	51 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$75	\$6	£1,500 \$100,000	£1,893	51%	51 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	£4,390	51%	510 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	£5670	51%	510 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	£11,798	51%	510 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	£1,500 \$100,000	£7,416	51%	510 buyers
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	£7,416	51%	510 buyers
Maatschappij of Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwzaaijpij in Langkawi Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	£1,500 \$100,000	Tls. 21,653	51%	510 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	£5,016	51%	510 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	£18,640	51%	510 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	£1,500 \$100,000	none	51%	510 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,600	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	£1,500 \$100,000	Tls. 5,830	51%	510 sellers
Societe des Papeteries et Papeteries du Tsohki	15,200	Benefit Shares	25	none	none	—	510 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	—	510 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	none	—	510 sellers
Union Water-tower Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	—	510 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	—	510 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	—	510 sellers
Watson (A. & Co.) Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	—	510 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	37	—	none	none	—	510 sellers

## Hotels.

## VIENNA CAFE COMPANY (1910)

## LIMITED (RE-CONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

## A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOYE OR A LA CARTE).

Afternoon Teas, Ices, Light Refreshments.

Specially selected Brands of Wines, Spirits, Beers.

An extensive modern Bakery.

A French Chef.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910.

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BAND
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